

OF

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th May 1882.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Sansodhinī" ... ..	Chittagong ...	600	
3	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	27th April 1882.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	1st May 1882.
5	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	5th ditto.
6	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	29th April 1882.
7	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	2nd May 1882.
8	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensing ...	671	25th April 1882.
9	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,000	
10	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	296	
11	"Chāruvartā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	24th ditto.
12	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca ...	350	30th ditto.
13	"Dūt" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
14	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745	
15	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly ...	.....	29th ditto.
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	29th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye... ..	200	3rd May 1882.
18	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	22nd and 29th April 1882.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore ...	487	28th April 1882.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
21	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850	1st May 1882.
22	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	.....	23rd April 1882.
23	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore ...	275	
24	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah ...	.....	
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakinia, Rungpore ...	250	4th May 1882.
26	"Sādhārani" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	500	29th April 1882.
27	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	
28	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	1st May 1882.
29	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing ...	.....	
30	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta ...	4,000	29th April 1882.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet ...	440	
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha" ... ..	Commillah ...	.....	29th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	28th April to 5th May 1882.
34	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	28th ditto to 4th ditto.
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	29th ditto to 5th ditto.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	1st to 5th May 1882.
37	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	2nd to 6th ditto.
38	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto ...	365	2nd May 1882.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
40	" Behár Bandhu " ... ..	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	27th April 1882. 1st May 1882.
41	" Bhárat Mitra " ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	
42	" Sár Sudhánidhi " ... ..	Ditto ...	200	
43	" Uchit Baktá " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
44	" Jám-Jahán-numá " ... ..	Ditto ...	250	30th April 1882.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
45	" Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	3rd May 1882.
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
46	" Assam Vilásini " ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
47	" Utkal Dípiká " ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	22nd and 29th April 1882. 23rd April 1882.
48	" Utkal Darpan " ... ..	Balasore ...	160	
49	" Balasore Samvad Váhika " ... ..	Ditto ...	125	
Fortnightly.				
50	" Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká " ... ..	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
51	" Kshatriya Patriká " ... ..	Patna ...	.....	



## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

MEDINI,  
April 22nd, 1892.

Important public events in Midnapore in 1288 B.S.

The *Medini*, of the 22nd April, contains a long retrospect of the Bengali year 1288. The Editor, however, confines his attention to the more important public events which occurred during that period in the district of Midnapore. We give below a brief summary of the article :—There were abundant crops and rice sold at exceedingly cheap rates. Cheap prices continue, and a seer of rice can now be had for two pice. This state of things has not, however, proved advantageous to the peasantry, who are steeped in debt. They have had to part with three times the quantity of grain which in other years would have sufficed to pay their mahajuns and zemindars, and great difficulty is being experienced in raising money wherewith to pay the rents. Nor have the zemindars and the mahajuns benefited by the prevalence of cheap prices. They have indeed come into possession of large stores of grain, but there are few purchasers, and the prices offered are not sufficiently high. All this shows that money is extremely wanted by the people. Another matter of great importance to the people of Midnapore was the miserable condition of the ryots of the khas mehals. These rack-rented tenants are now engaged in litigation against Government. The oppression committed on the inhabitants of certain parts of the district by European indigo planters assumed serious proportions during the year under notice. Indigo riots still continue. Among the principal grievances of the people of Midnapore during the same period was the high-handedness shown by the local canal officers in collecting the canal rates. The state of matters was bad enough under Baboo Jadu Nath Mukherji, the old Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue, but it has become worse under his successor Mr. Roberts, who has begun to recover the arrears due on account of canal rates in an extremely high-handed manner. To such lengths has he gone, that recently the wife of a peasant of some consequence had her silver girdle snatched from her person.

2. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the necessity that has arisen of creating a special department like the

MEDINI.

Indigo oppressions. Thuggee Department for checking the oppressions committed on the peasantry by indigo planters. The writer states that quite recently in the village of Mahapur, situate on the southern side of the Cossye river, certain ryots who had sown about 50 beeghas of alluvial land with *til* seed, noticed with surprise, a few days after the seed had been put into the ground, that instead of *til*, indigo saplings covered the field. The fact of course was that the indigo planters had at first sought to induce the ryots to sow the land in question with indigo, but having failed in this, had resorted to the expedient of putting in the indigo seed by night.

3. Everybody will admit, remarks the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 24th April, that the expectations that were formed at the accession to the Lieutenant-Governorship of

CHABU VARTA,  
April 24th, 1892.

Sir Ashley Eden. Sir Ashley Eden have not been fully realized. Native newspapers were always an eyesore to him, and he never missed an opportunity of applying to them language of scorn. He was the chief support of the Vernacular Press Act, and the author of the pernicious outstill system, the introduction of which into the country has led to a fearful increase of drunkenness among the people. Sir Ashley Eden was the author of the Bengal Rent Bill, which, if it had been passed into law, would have left the landholders only the shadows of their old and prescriptive rights. He deprived the people of the privilege of appearing by counsel before the Bengal Legislative Council, and of arguing against any Bill that might be under its consideration. His systems of prison and hospital administration are characterized as cruel.



The people noticed with pain his action in the case of the mutiny of the boys of the Sibpore Engineering College, and his decisions in the Mosley and Sharp cases. He was the first to accept the license-tax for Bengal. The Wards' Institution has ceased to exist, and the Calcutta School-book Society is in a moribund condition. All these constitute the dark side of his administration. To turn to the other side, Sir Ashley Eden was not a man of weak nerves or of a vacillating disposition. His energetic rule infused life into every department of the public service. He was a keen-eyed, active, and able ruler. His five years' rule has carried Bengal a long way in the path of progress. He was a profound financier, and under his rule the revenues of Bengal have increased by ten millions of rupees. The District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners felt that an eagle eye was constantly watching them. The decentralization scheme of finance has proved eminently successful under his administration. The Public Works Department has become a new thing. Under no other Lieutenant-Governor were so many important works of public utility constructed in Bengal. The extension of railways is the chief benefit conferred on the people under this head. Sir Ashley Eden has expended largely on canals and drainage works. He has done much to raise the status of the members of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services. Education has considerably advanced under his rule. His friendly mediation has saved many leading families in the country from the ruin of litigation. He was, however, a mortal, and had faults. But his virtues were more numerous than his faults.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
April 25th, 1882.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 25th April, contains an article on Sir Ashley Eden, in which the writer examines the grounds on which the *Hindu Patriot* newspaper has bestowed eulogiums upon the late Lieutenant-Governor, and comes to a conclusion different from that arrived at by that newspaper.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
April 25th, 1882.

5. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 25th April, after carefully weighing all the statements that have been made both for and against Sir Ashley Eden in the public prints within the last few weeks, expresses itself as willing, in consideration of the benefits conferred by him upon the people, to make every allowance for the objectionable measures of his administration. His conduct in reference to two measures, however, has made him unpopular with the natives of the country, namely, his opposition to the scheme of local self-government, and his support of the Vernacular Press Act, both which actions were due to his dislike of liberty. Not, of course, the liberty which delights in the blood of sovereigns, but that which was first described for this country by Lord Macaulay, and which is now sought to be fostered by Lord Ripon. By striking at the root of this liberty, Sir Ashley Eden committed a grave offence, and deeply wounded the feelings of the people. Bengal looks upon him just in the same light as a mother would upon a person who, after killing her child, brought her the corpse decked with ornaments. The material improvement of Bengal made by him was not perceived by the people, who had been deprived of the benefit of a free press. Quickened into life by the generosity of Lord Ripon, Bengal is now enabled to realize whether or not liberty is a more valuable gift than railways.

BHARAT MIHIR.

6. The same paper remarks in reference to the scheme of local self-government propounded by Sir Ashley Eden, that it only shows the ignorance on his part of the mighty changes that have occurred in the feelings of the people of Bengal within the last twenty-five years. Sir Ashley has always been an enemy of free institutions and free opinions, and he has not failed to



show his hostility even when laying down office after his five years' rule over these provinces. As it is, not one of the objects aimed at by the Government of India will be gained if it accepts his scheme of local self-government. A more illiberal and ignoble scheme could not be devised. It would have been better if, instead of concealing his meaning under a cloud of words, Sir Ashley Eden had plainly told the Government of India that in his opinion the time had not yet come when the boon of self-government could be safely conferred upon the people of Bengal. His unwillingness to weaken the authority of Magistrates has led him to make statements which are simply absurd.

7. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 28th April, remarks that if the scheme of local self-government recently described by Sir Ashley Eden be approved of by the Government of India, the people will only get the shadow, and not the substance. It will be much like the native Civil Service—a farce. With Magistrates as chairmen, the district boards will occupy the position now held by municipalities. The members will mostly be men subservient to the chairman. The whole scheme breathes an air of distrust of the people, and an unwillingness to entrust them with any responsible duty.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
April 28th, 1882.

8. The *Medini*, of the 29th April, notices with gratification that Mr. Wilson, the Collector of Midnapore, treats the minor zemindar of Maishadal, now placed under his superintendence, with truly paternal care.

MEDINI,  
April 29th, 1882.

9. The same paper dwells on the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Roberts, the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue in Midnapore. The peasantry have been so exasperated by his conduct that it would be no wonder if he found himself some day assaulted by them. One thing is certain. He is doing a piece of great disservice to Government, inasmuch as the ryots whose leases have already expired, as well as those whose leases are about to expire, are resolved not to renew their contracts with Government. This will mean a loss of revenue amounting to about forty thousand rupees. If it really comes to that, the fault will be wholly Mr. Roberts'.

MEDINI.

10. The *Bangabasi*, of the 29th April, directs the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the necessity of adopting some really effective measures for ridding the country of that scourge, the malarious fever, which is gradually reducing the people of Bengal to mere skeletons. If any governor wishes to leave a monument of his fame behind him, let him take steps to drive this epidemic from the country. Another request which the editor would make is that His Honor should seek to keep himself free from the charge of nepotism which is justly brought against certain Lieutenant-Governors.

BANGABASI,  
April 29th, 1882.

11. The same paper institutes a comparison between Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden as administrators, and comes to the conclusion that the former has done more for Bengal than the latter. Most of the good measures of Sir George's administration were rendered inoperative by Sir Ashley Eden, while not a few of the acts for which the *Hindu Patriot* has given Sir Ashley credit really originated with Sir George Campbell.

BANGABASI.

12. The same paper remarks that Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of local self-government shows that it was not evidently his desire that the people should learn to govern themselves. His proposal is much

BANGABASI.

Sir Ashley Eden on local self-government.

Mr. Wilson, Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. Roberts, the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue in Midnapore.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

Sir George Campbell and Sir Ashley Eden.

Sir Ashley Eden on local self-government.



like that of a man who would teach riding on a horse by first placing the pupil on the back of an ass, lest the attempt, if performed with the more spirited animal, should cause any accident. Indeed, his scheme is of this ass type, or even worse than that. He is opposed to the introduction of the elective system in the sub-divisional boards, and to any proposal to reduce the authority of Magistrates. His scheme thus lacks two important qualities, and, if accepted, cannot but lead to failure.

TRIPURA VARTAVANA,  
April 29th, 1882.

13. The *Tripura Vartāvaha*, of the 29th April, beseeches Lord Ripon to repeal the Indian Arms Act—a measure which is a reflection on the loyalty of the

people of India, and a continuance of which will make them increasingly helpless against the inroads of wild beasts.

SADHARANI,  
April 30th, 1882.

14. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 30th April, contains an article on primary education. The writer lays stress on the following points:—(1) Pathshalas in the mofussil

should be given larger grants-in-aid than those situated in the headquarters of a district, inasmuch as the former are, as regards efficiency and the interest shown in education by the guardians of the pupils, far behind the latter. (2) Instead of money rewards now given to the pupils who have acquitted themselves creditably at an examination, books should be given as prizes, and small sums of money to meet tiffin expenses. It would greatly facilitate the work of the gurus if the pupils were examined out of text-books fixed beforehand. (3) As the present gurus are mostly ill-educated, and as properly educated persons cannot be induced to undertake the work of a guru for the present low remuneration, Government, if it really desires the spread of primary education, should expend more than it does at present on this head.

SADHARANI.

15. In another article the same paper dwells on the injudiciousness of the present system of granting rewards to any person who may appear before an inspector,

and call himself a guru. What is required is that the inspector should satisfy himself whether a guru has really a pathsala which has been in existence throughout the year, or whether he has produced a fictitious register of attendance. The examinations also should be more systematic and of a more searching character.

SADHARANI.

16. The same paper dwells on the injurious consequences that have resulted from the passing of the Indian Arms Act. It must be really a matter of humili-

ation to Government that to maintain its authority it is obliged to disarm the people. This is indeed a shameful confession of weakness. The invidious distinction of races made in the Act is one of its painful features, and is reprehensible from a political point of view. Owing to the continuance of the measure, ravages by wild beasts have increased in number, and the people have been rendered increasingly helpless.

SADHARANI.

17. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of the

Grievances of 4th class passengers  
on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

authorities to the inconvenience and discomfort to which passengers travelling by 4th class carriages on the Eastern Bengal Railway are subjected owing (1) to the overcrowding of the carriages, and (2) to the want of any proper arrangement for supplying them with drinking-water.

SOM PRAKASH,  
May 1st, 1882.

18. A correspondent of the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 1st May, dwells on the oppressive character of the license-tax, and wonders that Lord Ripon has not

yet perceived the necessity of repealing it. There have been fearful oppressions committed in this connection in the Maldah district, but it is strange to find that the Collector, Mr. Porch, has received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for having been able to raise so much money



from such a small district. There have been frequently cases of over-assessments, and appeals have, as a rule, proved ineffectual.

19. The same paper contains a long article in which Government is asked to establish industrial schools all over the country. For want of such institutions, most of the fine and industrial arts of India have died out. It is clearly the duty of the State to foster these arts. To do this effectually, the nascent industries of India must for some time to come be protected from foreign competition.

Native arts.

SOM PRAKASH,  
May 1st, 1882.

20. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 1st May, contains an article in which the writer dwells upon the injurious consequences that result from the existing system, under which the most important offices under Government are held by members of the Civil Service. These men are so closely attached to each other, and watch the interests of the service so vigilantly, that they come gradually to overlook each other's faults. Thus it is that the faults of high-handed civilian officers have come to be overlooked by Lieutenant-Governors. The evil might be considerably lessened by the appointment as Lieutenant-Governors of men outside of the ranks of the Civil Service. Much may be expected from the present Governors of Bombay and Madras, who are not civilians. The Editor remarks, in reference to the speech of Sir Ashley Eden at the dinner given him by the civilians of Bengal, that it is clear from his utterances on this occasion how strong was his love for the civilians. Mr. Rivers Thompson, it is hoped, will not prove a friend of high-handed civilian officers.

The Indian Civil Service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
May 1st, 1882.

21. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 1st May, makes observations on the subject of Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of local self-government, similar to those noticed before (see paragraphs 21 and 23 of our last report).

Sir Ashley Eden on local self-government.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
May 1st, 1882.

22. The *Utkal Darpana*, of the 23rd April, while giving a statement of receipts and expenditure in connection with the Orissa and the Midnapore irrigation canals for 1881-82, says that Government, instead of deriving any profit from these canals, has annually to borrow two lakhs of rupees to maintain them. Nor are the ryots sufficiently benefited by these works. Canals constructed for trading purposes indeed prove beneficial, but irrigation canals confer no advantages either on Government or the people.

The Orissa and Midnapore Canals.

UTKAL DURPANA,  
April 23rd, 1882.

23. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 22nd April, requests Government not to forget the amlah while conferring a boon on the collectorate and Commissioner's sheristadars by reducing the time of 20 years now required to enable them to receive their maximum pay by annual increments.

Pay of ministerial officers.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
April 22nd, 1882.

24. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 29th April, expresses its dissatisfaction with the judgment passed by the Joint-Magistrate of Cuttack, Mr. Manisty, in Police Inspector Babco Sham Soonder's criminal case. In the opinion of the Editor, the punishment inflicted on the Inspector is wholly inadequate to the offence committed.

A Judgment passed by Mr. Manisty.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
April 29th, 1882.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 6th May 1882.



